

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXII.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1809.

[NUMBER 1255.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two DOLLARS per annum,
paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid
at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the
Editor must be paid, or they will not be attend-
ed to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand,
opposite the Branch Bank.

PRICES CURRENT AT LEXINGTON.
HEMP per cwt. 6 Dols.
YARNS do. 9
SALT per bush. 2

JOSEPH HAMILTON WAVEISS, Attorney,
will resume his practice—He resides in Lexing-
ton. All letters to him must be postpaid.
Feb'y. 15th, 1809.

Charles Humphreys
PRACTICES Law in the Fayette and Jessa-
mine courts.
May, 1809.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels
Stone Coals,
delivered at this place—Apply to
Cutbert Banks.
Lexington Nov. 28 1808.

JOSEPH HAMILTON WAVEISS, Attorney,
will resume his practice—He resides in Lexing-
ton. All letters to him must be postpaid.
Feb'y. 15th, 1809.

Garrett and Mills,
HAVE received, and are now opening in the
store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite
the court house, a large assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
which they are disposed to sell on reasonable
terms. Cash given for HEMP.
Lexington, February, 1809.

Stolen
ON the night of the 12th instant, from my pas-
ture lot, within the bounds of the town of Lexing-
ton, a bay HORSE, about fifteen and a half hands
high, six years old, nicked and bobbed, no marks
recollected. Ample compensation will be made
those who will bring him to
James B. January.
June 20th, 1809.

Doctor James Overton
WILL practice PHYSIC in Lexington and its
neighbourhood; he keeps his shop on Main Street,
nearly opposite the court house; where he has for
sale an extensive stock of
GENUINE MEDICINES,
together with a complete assortment of SUR-
GEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest
and most approved models.

REMOVAL.
YEISER'S CURRYING SHOP is removed to
his New Brick House on the corner where the
old Court House formerly stood, opposite Archi-
bald Logan's, on Main street, and Patterson Bain's
on Main Cross street.
Lexington Sept. 19, 1809

The Subscriber,
Having obtained a First Rate Workman, is now
prepared to carry on the
WATCH MAKING & REPAIRING,
IN ADDITION TO THE
Gold and Silver Smith Business,
And will warrant his work to be well executed.
Orders from a distance will be strictly at-
tended to—and those who are pleased to favour
him with their custom, will find his shop opposite
the Lexington Branch Bank.

GEORGE SULLIVAN.
Lexington, Sept. 28th, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Being about to move his rope walk to Winchester,
eighteen miles only from Lexington—where he
intends carrying on his business more extensive than
before—he begs leave to inform his customers, and
purchasers of all kinds of cordage throughout the
states—that he will be in complete readiness for
business by the 1st of December next—and those
that may please to favour him with their business
in that line, may rely upon the strictest attention
being paid, and their work warranted well done, as
well as the greatest punctuality observed in all con-
tracts. He also pledges himself, that his prices
shall be equally low as ever, and the terms of pay-
ment made as easy as possible. He further will
open in Winchester, the center part of a fine coun-
try for tobacco, by the 1st of November next, a
handsome assortment of FALL GOODS, and no
doubt but a plenty of tobacco will offer for sale; or-
ders from purchasers of that article will be punctu-
ally attended to, and thankfully received.
DAVID DODGE.
August 22, 1809.

I WISH to employ a CLERK, who can come
well recommended, to attend to my business at
the Sandy Salt Works, to whom I will give libe-
ral wages. For further information, apply to
ALFRED W. GRAYSON,
Near Jameson's mill, on North Elkhorn.

Taken up by Joseph Betholewmy, in Jessamine
county, near Rice's shop, one Brown Horse, four
years old, about fourteen hands high, a few white
hairs in the forehead, no brands perceivable; ap-
praised to 27 dollars 50 cents.
RICH'D. LAFON.
August 15th, 1809.

REMOVAL.
E. WARFIELD has removed his Apothecary's
Shop to a house in the range of new brick build-
ings fronting the south-east side of the court house,
second door above the corner house lately occu-
pied by Mr. John Jordan. He has now on hand
a large quantity of GENUINE MEDICINE,
which he will sell cheap. Practitioners of
Medicine can be supplied on terms more advan-
tageous than they could at any of the shops in the
Eastern states.
Surgeons' Instruments of all kinds, and a
complete assortment of Patent Medicines.
Lexington, Sept. 19, 1808.

Maccoun, Tilford, & Co
Have received an assortment of RITTEN-
HOUSE'S improved SURVEYOR'S COMPAS-
SES, prices from \$27 to \$46; PLATTING IN-
STRUMENTS in cases, GUNTER'S SCALES,
SURVEYOR'S CHAINS, PROTRACTORS, and
STEEL JOINT DIVIDERS.
They have likewise received a quantity of best
PRINTING INK.
Lexington, May 23d, 1809.

MACCOUN, TILFORD, & Co.
HAVE this day received from Philadelphia the
following VALUABLE BOOKS.
Chapman's Select Speeches, Forensic and Parli-
amentary; a Translation of the Bible from the
Septuagint, by Charles Thompson, late secretary
to the Congress of the U. States; Buck's Theologi-
cal Dictionary; Campbell's Lectures on Church
History, to which is added his celebrated Essay on
Miracles; Richerand's Physiology; Rippon's
Hymns, a new edition, with a supplement contain-
ing the improvements in the 14th London edition;
Telemaque; the Discarded Son, a celebrated new
Novel, by Mrs. Roche; Zollikoffer's Sermons;
Cowper's Poems; Armstrong's Works; Johnson's
Poetical Works; Newton on the Prophecies;
Reid's Essays; Duncan's Dispensatory; St. Pierre's
Studies of Nature, a new edition with numerous
original notes and illustrations, by B. S. Barton,
M. D. Sanders's Select Sermons; Vicar of Wake-
field in French; Briggs's Cookery; Mysteries of
Udolpho; Children of the Abbey; Franklin's Works
Dwight's edition of Dr. Watts's Psalms and
Hymns; Village Dialogues; do. Sermons; Cox's
American Dispensatory; Buck's Miscellaneous
Works; Perrin's Grammar; Pomey's French
Spelling Book; The Lovers of La Vendee, a new
Novel; Gass's Journal of Lewis & Clarke's Voy-
ages; Brown's concordance; Corinna, by Madam
de Staël Holstein; the Life of Fox; St. Clair, or
the Heir of Desmond; Scott's Lay of the Last
Minstrel; Petrarch's Poems; Lay of an Irish
Harp, or Metrical Fragments, by Miss Owsen;
Accum's Analysis of Minerals; do. Chemistry;
Founding of Belgrade, a new Novel, translated
from the French by W. Jennings; Don Quixotte;
Smart's Horace; Fuller's Gospel in its own Witness;
David's Psalms, with Brown's Notes; Pocket
Bibles with and without Psalms; Horrors of St.
Domingo, in Letters by a Lady, written to Col.
Burr; Cowper's Task; Murray's Materia Medica;
Underwood on the Diseases of Children; Claims
of Literature; Clerk's Magazine; Barrow's Lec-
tures; Volney's Ruins; Court of St. Cloud; Bo-
naparte's Campaigns; History of Chili, by the
Abbe Molina; Smith's Letters to Belsham; Gil-
lie's Greece; Cox's Medical Dictionary; Hen-
ning and Munford's Reports; Kyd on Exchange;
do. on Awards; Graydon's Digest; The whole
proceedings in the case Olmstead and others, a-
gainst Rittenhouse's executors with the act of the
Legislature of Pennsylvania, and other mat-
ters relative to this important subject, collected and
arranged by P. Peters, jun. The World a new Com-
edy, in five acts, performed at Drury-Lane The-
atre, and published in London in 1808; Blind Boy
a melo drama in two acts, performed at the The-
atre Royal, Covent Garden, in 1808; Jonathan
Postfree; the Man of the World; Adelphi, &c.
&c. They have now on hand an extensive col-
lection of Books and Stationery, which will be sold
wholesale or retail at the Philadelphia and New-
York prices; and in general without charging for
carriage. Also in the press and will be published
in a few weeks, Guthrie's Arithmetic and Murray's
Grammar abridged, from the Twentieth London ed-
ition.
Lexington, June 9th, 1809.

J. & D. Maccoun
Have for sale at the most reduced prices, by
whole sale or retail an extensive assortment of
MERCHANDIZE, which they are now opening,
suitable for the spring and summer seasons, which
were carefully selected in Philadelphia, and pur-
chased on unusually low terms. Also eight pieces
of genuine and very superior quality Madeira
Wine, & fifty boxes of best Spanish Segars. They
are as usual supplied from their mill manufactory
with a general assortment of Cut and Wrought
Nails.
Lexington, April 25th, 1809.

Postlethwait's Tavern,
Lexington, Ky. on Main street, corner of Limestone-
street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.
J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old
stand, where every exertion shall be used to ac-
commodate those who please to call on him.
January 20, 1809.

REMOVAL.
The subscriber takes this opportunity of re-
turning his most grateful acknowledgements to his
friends and the public in general for the great en-
couragement he has experienced during his resi-
dence in this place, and inform them that he has
removed his cabinet work shop, to the lot on Main
street adjoining Mr. Humphreys, where all orders
will be punctually executed by the public's humble
Servant.
Robert Wilson.
Lexington, Sept. 28th, 1809.

BONNETS
Mrs. LUCAS, respectfully informs her custo-
mers, the ladies of Lexington and its vicinity, with
the country in general, that she has received a large
and elegant assortment of plain and figured
Elustro Straw Bonnets & Madison Hats,
which she will open this day.
Lexington, 16th September, 1809.

RIVER LEHIGH LOTTERY.
HIGHEST PRIZES,
Two of Ten Thousand Dollars,
GOING ONLY FOR THREE DOLLARS!
THE Tickets of this Lottery, the scheme of
which is considered one of the best and richest that
has been published for many years, will on Wed-
nesday the twentieth of September, be Three Dol-
lars and a Half. They may now be had for the
moderate price of Three Dollars. Recollect that
the drawing takes place on the ninth of October.
A few Tickets yet for sale at the Post-Office.
The above Lottery will positively commence
drawing on the 9th of October.

I will sell my HOUSE & LOTS
on High and Water streets, together or separat-
ly, for part cash in hand, and a liberal credit, if re-
quired, for the balance. The house is two stories,
of good sound logs, chinked, weatherboarded and
plastered, 28 by 24 feet—a two story Brick Kit-
chen, Dairy, and Smoke House; also, a Brick
Stable and Carriage House. The situation on
High street, is remarkably pleasant and healthy.
Jno. Wrigglesworth.
Lexington, July 28th, 1809.

CHECK BOOKS,
Of a new and improved form, ruled &
bound,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Kentucky Hotel.
THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay,
for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern,
in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the
name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a
Hotel under the above title. The situation of this
property, on the public square, directly opposite the
North East front of the court house, and in the cen-
tre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great
expense has been incurred in repairs and improve-
ments, and in point of space, convenience and com-
fort the apartments of the house are surpassed by
none. A new stable has been erected on the back
part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce to be
the best in the state, which will be under the im-
mediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banton.
He has provided himself with good servants, a
plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with
every necessary calculated to accommodate and
render agreeable the time of those who may favor
him with their custom; and he trusts that from the
attention which he means personally to give to every
department of his business, he will be found to merit
that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit
from the public.
Cutbert Banks
Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.

TO MERCHANTS.
Just received, and for sale by LEWIS SANDERS,
42 Packages Merchandize, viz
36 Pieces assorted 7-8 Prints, in cases
21 ditto ditto 9-8 Superfine Fancies
25 ditto Furnitures, assorted
4 ditto Furniture Checks
36 ditto Gingham
40 ditto 7-8 Cotton Plattillas, in imitation of Ger-
man
40 ditto 7-8 Black Cambricks
281 ditto 4-4 and 6-4 Plain Cambrick Muslin
80 ditto Shirting Muslin
21 ditto assorted good and cheap neat Fancy Mus-
lins
13 doz. ditto handsome & cheap Muslin Shawls
34 elegant Muslin Worked Dresses or Robes
16 pieces ass'd Waistoating, chiefly low priced
40 ditto Twilled Nankeens
Madras, Cambric and Pullicat, and Bandanna
Handkerchiefs, and Barcelona ditto
50lbs. or 3,200 balls Pratt's best Sewing Cotton
10 pieces Twist Stripes
10 ditto 9-8 and 5-4 Cotton Huckabacks, for table
cloths, &c. &c.
4 ditto black patent Lace
73 doz. men's, misses' and child's Cotton Hose,
assorted
2 doz. Ladies' Silk ditto
12 doz. Cotton Gloves, 8 gross narrow and 4
gross broad Binding
16 2-3 doz. assorted fashionable Cotton Shawls
17 bale India Muslins, Gurrals, Baftas, Cossacs,
Mantoodles, Sannahs, &c. &c.
1 bale Madras Handkerchiefs, 80 pieces, and 1
bale India Check, 95 pieces
2 cases 7-8 Dimities, 27 and 29 pieces
1 bale good 6-4 Cloths, assorted
1 bale ditto Coatings
1 case 30 pieces, and 1 case 40 pieces Cotton
Checks
2 boxes best London Pins, full papers 3 1-2, 4, 4
1-2 & 5lb. 264 Packets.
The above Goods have been well chosen for this
market, and will be sold on advantageous terms to
the purchasers—to be sold at Philadelphia fair pri-
ces, by adding a small commission to cover risk and
charges.
Lexington 20th June, 1809.

Pork and Beef Wanted.
It will be given, by the subscriber, during
the ensuing winter, for about three hundred large
cornstuffed HOGS, weighing 200lbs. each and
upwards—also, for 180 large stalled BEEVES—
delivered in Lexington. He will allow a liberal
price to any person who will engage to deliver two
hundred fat Hogs on foot, at Fort Adams or New-
Orleans, as early as practicable.
James Morrison.
Lexington, 8th Sept. 1809

Committed to the Jail of Jessamine
county, on the 6th inst. one NEGRO MAN, who
calls himself Ben, and says he is the property
of Richard Everton, late of Virginia. He was on
his way to Orleans with his master when he left
him. Ben is very black, thin visage, about twenty-
two years of age, five feet seven or eight inches
high, he is very sensible and talkative; he had on
a shirt and overalls of home-spun linen, and has
with him a drab great coat lined with yellow flannel.
J. McKinney, D.
For J. MARTIN, sh'ff J. C.
Sept. 11th, 1809.

James Berthoud and Son,
Commission merchants at Shippingport,
Falls of Ohio;
HAVE the honour of informing the public
that they have received from New-Orleans,
a large assortment of GROCERIES,
which they will dispose of by wholesale at
the following prices for cash, viz.
Brown Sugar 1st quality 17 cts per pound
do. 2d do. 15 do.
do. 3d do. 12 1-2 do.
Loaf Sugar 31 1-2 do.
Coffee 35 do.
Logwood 8 do.
Mackrels 25 dolls. per barrel.
Shippingport, August 8, 1809.

Clarke Circuit, Set.—September Term, 1809.
Jane Hutchies, Exors. Compt'rs. against William
Trimble's heirs, def'ts.
CHANCERY.—The defendants, Robert
Evans and wife, not having entered their appear-
ance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this
court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the
court that they are not inhabitants of this com-
monwealth—on the motion of the complainants,
by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defend-
ants do appear here on the third day of our next
March term, and answer the complainant's bill.—
That a copy of this order be inserted in the Ken-
tucky Gazette for eight weeks, successively.
A copy teste,
JAMES ANDERSON, D. C. C. C. C.

Strayed or Stolen
From the subscriber, living in Fayette county, on
Cane run, on the 2d of Sept. last,
A LARGE BAY HORSE,
Nearly sixteen hands high, seven or eight years
old, a star in his forehead, branded on the near
buttock S. It is suspected the above horse has
been stolen and carried to South Carolina. Four
dollars reward will be given to any person who
will give information to the subscriber, and if sta-
len, twenty dollars will be given for the apprehen-
sion of the thief.
SAMUEL GRAVES.
Nov. 7, 1909.

Strayed or Stolen
From the subscriber, living in Fayette county, on
Cane run, on the 2d of Sept. last,
A LARGE BAY HORSE,
Nearly sixteen hands high, seven or eight years
old, a star in his forehead, branded on the near
buttock S. It is suspected the above horse has
been stolen and carried to South Carolina. Four
dollars reward will be given to any person who
will give information to the subscriber, and if sta-
len, twenty dollars will be given for the apprehen-
sion of the thief.
SAMUEL GRAVES.
Nov. 7, 1909.

NATHANIEL PRENTISS
MAKES Boots & Shoes, in the house lately oc-
cupied by Messrs. Fishel & Gallatin, nearly op-
posite Mr. Bradford's office, in such a manner as
makes it the interest of the public to give him a
portion of their patronage. Shoemakers can be
supplied with Lasts, Boot-trees, &c. &c.
N. B. A lad of respectable connections, wanted
as an apprentice.
13m

Valuable Property For Sale.
A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Main-Cross
street in this town, extending one hundred and thirty-
one feet six inches on said street, and back one
hundred feet. There is on the lot a good Brick
Stable, Coach House, Cow House and Granary.
Also a Brick Factory, upwards of 60 feet in front,
with a frame shed the whole length. This lot and
the buildings are well calculated for the manufac-
ture of bagging, or for a variety of other branches
of business. The terms may be known by applying
to the subscriber.
George Anderson.
Should the above property not be sold in two
weeks the buildings will be rented.
Lexington, October 11, 1808.

NEW GOODS.
THOMAS D. OWINGS,
HAS received in addition to his former stock
of Merchandize, and is now opening a large as-
sortment of
DRY GOODS,
Suitable for the present and approaching season.
Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gunpow-
der, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chulon, Hy-
son and Congo—with an assortment of Glass
Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on
the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually
low for cash.
Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

THE Subscribers want to hire ten Ne-
gro boys from the age of thirteen to seven-
teen, for the term of four years; also four
young negro men for the same period. Good
security will be given for the proper treat-
ment of said negroes, as well as for the punctu-
al payment of their hire, if required. Ap-
plication may be made in the town of Lex-
ington.
William Hart, or
Henry Purviance.
Oct. 23, 1809.

CLARKE CIRCUIT, Set.
September Term, 1809.
John Spafford, complainant
against
Johua Baker, &c. defendants
The defendant Johua Baker not having
entered his appearance herein, agreeably to
law and the rules of this court, and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the court that
he is not an inhabitant of this common-
wealth—On the motion of the complainant,
by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said
defendant do appear here on the third day
of our next March term and answer the
complainant's bill; that a copy of this order
be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for
eight weeks successively.
(A Copy.) Teste,
JAMES ANDERSON, D. C. C. C. C.

Clarke County:
Taken up by Joseph Bull, on the Waters
of Two Mile creek, one Bay Mare, fourteen
hands high, black, eleven or eight years
old, blind before, both hind feet white, star
in her forehead, some white spots on her
rump (on the left side,) appraised to fifty
dollars.
Sept. 2d, 1809.
D. HAMPTON, J. P.

At a Meeting of the Board of Trustees,
on Monday the 16th day of Oct. 1809.
BE IT ORDAINED, That from and af-
ter the 1st day of Nov. next, all Butchers
occupying Stalls in the Lexington Market-
House, shall have a wooden cap to their
blocks, with a hinge and lock, to be kept
locked except during market hours; the cap
for the block large enough to cover them
completely, and that during market hours
they shall have clean cloths to cover their
benches, and shall have a clean apron on
and that each tenant of a stall in the market-
house shall be allowed five feet from the rail-
ers on the inside of the market-house.
JOHN WYATT, CHM. PROTEm.
A Copy Teste,
(6) ROBERT S. TODD, CLK.

FALL FASHIONS.
MRS. LUCAS has received from Philadelphia,
& is now opening, a few Cases of the most elegant
FALL MILLENNERY;
Consisting of—superb plain and figured cut velvet
Bonnets, Dress Caps, Bandoes, Turbans of all
kinds, Spanish Cloaks, long Shawls, Fancy Dres-
ses. Also Patterns of Great Coats, Pelisses,
Spencers and Cardinals of the latest fashions, with
a variety of other FANCY GOODS in her line.
Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.
N. B. Mrs. Lucas will winter Feathers and
make up Laces.

Strayed from the Subcaiber,
Living even and a half miles from Lexington, on
Curd's road, in May last,
TWO COWS,
One a red cow, and the other a brindle, and very
old. Any person who can give information of said
cattle, will please to leave word at the office of
the Kentucky Gazette, or to the subscriber,
and they shall be compensated for so doing.
LEWIS HAWKS.
Nov. 6, 1809.

Montgomery County:
Taken up by William Boyd, living on Flat
creek, a dark bay Mare, seven years old, five feet
high, branded on the near shoulder F, and on the
near thigh H, a large scar on her off ham; ap-
praised to sixty dollars.
September 4th, 1809.
TAKEN UP as a stray by Robert Irvine, living
in Fayette county, near the mouth of Jack's Creek,
a dark bay horse, about ten years old, fourteen
hands high, white streak on each side of his
neck, thought to be made by a rope, no brand
to be discovered—appraised to 40 dollars.
Also a bay yearling colt, a small snip on his nose,
three white feet and the fourth some white about
the huff, not branded, some small warts about his
mouth and eyes—appraised to ten dollars.
Robert Frier, J. F. F. C.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.
I WILL sell Nine Negroes—an excellent house
carpenter and joiner, his wife and seven children.—
Four of their children are boys; two nearly grown,
a third large enough to plough, the fourth a boy
of four years old. Two of the girls are servicea-
ble, the third a child of eighteen months old.—
My price may be known, and negroes seen by ap-
plication to
Saml. H. Woodson,
Jessamine county, 8th May, 1809.

IN conformity to a decree of the Clarke circuit
court, at their June term, 1809, in a suit wherein
Mathew Anderson is complainant, and Samuel
Gardner, defendant—we will, as commissioners,
named in said decree, sell, on the second Saturday
in December next, at three months credit,
One House and Lot in Winchester,
known in the plan of said town by No. 85. The
sale to be on the premises, where we will attend.
James Sympton,
Wm. N. Lane,
Peter Flanigan,
August 28th, 1809.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
CLARKE CIRCUIT, Set.
June Term, 1809.
John Roberts, complainant
against
John Wilson, &c. defendants
In CHANCERY.
The defendant George Eastman not having en-
tered his appearance herein, agreeably to law and
the rules of this court, and it appearing to the sat-
isfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant
of this commonwealth—On the motion of the
complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the
said defendant do appear here on the third day of
our next September term, and answer the complain-
ant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in
the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks success-
sively.
(A copy.) Teste,
James Anderson, D. C. C. C. C.

FOR SALE.
ONE hundred and two acres of land, lying about
three miles from Lexington and one half mile from
the Limestone road. It has two never failing
springs of excellent water, well timbered, mixed
with locust, about sixteen acres cleared, with
good cabin and other small buildings. I will sell
it low for cash in hand; or I will give a short credit
on a part of the purchase money. Any person
wishing to purchase can call on Capt. Achilles
Tandy, who will show the land—And for further
particulars, apply to
Thomas Hughes.
Paris, Bourbon, June 20th, 1809.

For Sale.
A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on
the waters of Green river, in Green county, con-
taining 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be
taken in part or whole payment.
The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and
Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 bar-
rels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica
Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000 gallons old
Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or
approved notes at 30 and 60 days.
Also Trunks of every size and description, with
any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's
tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with pick-
ers and templets, Grooving Plains with and without
arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench
Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and
Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description,
Braces and Bits, &c. &c.
Hestead & Meglone.
Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to
them, that they will receive the following articles
in payment, viz. Country sugar at 9d. per pound,
Tobacco at 9s per hundred, Whiskey at 1s 6d per
gallon, country Linnen at the usual prices. Any
person availing themselves of the late flag nation
act, passed by the legislature of this state, can
expect no further indulgence than the law will
protect them.
N. B. 50 hogheads prime Tobacco wanted for
home manufacture.

FANCY CHAIRS.
WILLIAM CHALLEN respectfully informs
the public, that he has commenced the FANCY
CHAIR making business, in the house lately oc-
cupied by Mr. William Huston, on Main street,
three doors below Main-Cross street, where he will
carry on the above business with neatness and
taste—he flatters himself that from the long ex-
perience that he has had both in London and New-
York, that his work will please those whomay call
on him. He has on hand and makes Black and
Gold—White & do.—Brown and do.—Green and
do.—Coquelico and do.—Bamboo &c. likewise Set-
tees to match any of the above descriptions, all of
which will be made in the neatest fashions and high-
ly varnished which can be packed to send to any part
of the state, without injuring. He likewise makes
 Windsor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully re-
ceived and attended to with punctuality and dispatch,
and his prices made reasonable.
May 8th, 1809.
N. B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all
kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding execu-
ted with neatness.

Miss Sarah Comstock,
Tailoress, from Providence, Rhode Island,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she
makes gentlemen's apparel of all kinds, and ladies'
dresses—All those who may think proper to favor
her with their custom, may find her at the house
of Lyndon Comstock, Limestone street.
August 3, 1809.

Notice.
THE partnership of Fishel & Gallatin, copper
and tin smiths, is by mutual consent this day dis-
solved; all persons indebted to the partnership,
are requested to make payment, and those to whom
the firm is indebted will please to furnish their ac-
counts.
Michael Fishel,
Abram Gallatin.
22d July, 1809.

The business in future will be car-
ried on by the subscriber, who has on hand a va-
riety of Stills of different sizes, Hatters, Kettles,
Boilers, Copper Tea Kettles, &c. &c. and Tin Ware,
by wholesale and retail.
Michael Fishel.
Copper, Brass and Pewter.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
For Sale at this Office.

PROPOSALS,
Publishing by Subscription, in the town of Wash-
ington, Kentucky, an original Work, to be en-
titled
THE ODEID:
Consisting of Odes, Elegies, Epistles, Satires, Epi-
grams, Colloquia, Pastorals, &c. with several
lengthy descriptive pieces.

By J. R. CRITWOOD.
When the Muses are guardians of Virtue and
Peace,
Corruption shall tremble and swiftly decrease;
If Verse were so often by Verse we're inflam'd
And the Savage untutor'd by Music is tam'd.

It is hoped this will not prove unacceptable to
any class of Americans; those excepted, who con-
temn sentiment and despise morality. That its va-
riety will render it amusing to all: That the se-
rious and thoughtful will find sentiments congenial
to their own; while the young and volatile read
with pleasure the page wherein the airy scenes of so-
cial life are depicted; where the amorous is not ex-
cluded, but love has been sung in its turn. In ex-
amining the poems, of the latter class, the author
prides himself upon the reflection, that in them all,
there is not a mischievous thought, nor an expression
tending to immorality or corruption. In the ex-
pressions of the poet, the youthful mind often receives
impressions never to be eradicated. The powers
of verse, the attractive charms of melody, have
been acknowledged by the illustrious in all ages,
since science has smiled upon men, or a love of re-
finement been implanted in his soul.

The author hopes, as most of his scenes are laid
in these western climes, and every person desires
the improvement of his own country, that his
friends and fellow citizens will not be backward in
giving him a small portion of their patronage in
encouraging the present work.
It will be put to press as soon as a sufficient num-
ber of subscribers can be obtained. Will com-
prise about 250 pages, neatly bound and letter-
ed. The price will be *One Dollar*, payable on
delivery. To non-subscribers it cannot come so
low.

Those who obtain twelve subscribers and become
responsible for the money, or subscribe for twelve
copies, shall receive one gratis.
A complete list of subscribers' names, and respec-
tive places of residence, shall be printed in the last
of the volume.
October 18, 1839.
Subscriptions received at the Bookstore of
Macon, Telford, &c.

**A STATEMENT
RELATIVE TO DICKINSON COLLEGE.**
Published by the Trustees.

FROM the recent changes which have taken
place in Dickinson College, the trustees consider
it their duty to inform its friends and patrons, and
the lovers of learning throughout the U. States, of
its present state and future prospects; believing
that this public statement will promote the inter-
est of the institution over which they preside, and
advance the cause of literature and education.

This Seminary is situated in the borough of
Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland and state of
Pennsylvania, distant about one hundred and
twenty miles from the city of Philadelphia, and
eighty miles from Baltimore. This place is not
excelled in beauty of situation and salubrity of air
by any other on the continent. The markets in the
town are cheap and plentiful. The places of public
worship afford to every Christian an opportunity
of attending the service of his Maker; an Episcopal
church, Presbyterian churches of their several
denominations, a Roman Catholic chapel, Lutheran
and Reformed German churches, and a Methodist
meeting-house. The college grounds
consist of eight acres in the suburbs of the town,
beautifully situated, and affording the most rich
and delightful prospects. The College is a modern
building, constructed on a plan of the most cele-
brated architect in the country; affording the most
spacious and convenient accommodations for
all the employments and exercises of the college,
and capable of boarding and lodging the students.
The Trustees are now maturing a plan for the
boarding, lodging and accommodating of students
within the college.

The trustees have been enabled by the bounty
of the Legislature, to make great additions to
their library. A complete philosophical apparatus,
the munificence of the Legislature have like-
wise enabled them to procure.

All the arts and sciences usually taught in A-
merican colleges are cultivated under the superin-
tendence of the Rev. Jeremiah A. Axtell, who has
lately accepted the office of Principal, and whose
immediate province is that of Professor of
Moral Philosophy, Metaphysics, Logic, History,
Chronology, and the Belles Lettres.

This gentleman received collegiate education
in Yale college, in the state of Connecticut, and
continued in that seminary some time, as a teacher.
His eminence as a teacher soon commanded
the public attention, and he was elected President
of Middlebury college, in the state of Vermont,
in which institution he has presided many years.
His life has been devoted to public education, and
he, who is himself so well instructed, has dedi-
cated all his talents to the instruction of others.

Mr. James M. McCormick has long filled the office
of Professor of Mathematics. His profound
knowledge of this most useful and important
branch of science is acknowledged by all; to this
department has lately been added that of Natural
Philosophy.

The Rev. Mr. H. Wilson has some time since
been elected Professor of Languages. This gen-
tleman has presided for some years in the aca-
demy of Belmont in Centre county, Pennsylvania.
His classical knowledge and other literary ac-
quirements are great. His continued and incessant
labour in the institution, and the love of order,
regularity and discipline, distinguish him as a
public instructor.

This annual expense in the support and educa-
tion of a young man, will not exceed one hundred
and forty dollars; a system of education and rules
for the regulation and discipline of the college, on
the plan of the New-England colleges will be ad-
opted.
The habits of the inhabitants are temperate and
frugal, removed from all temptations to dissipa-
tion and extravagance. Young men have no op-
portunity of squandering the money of their pa-
rents.

The Trustees entertain a well-grounded belief
and confidence, that this institution will greatly
contribute to the diffusion of knowledge and sci-
ence, and that parents and guardians will be en-
couraged to send their children and wards to a se-
minary where all that is useful and ornamental
may be acquired, under the most capable and de-
ligent masters; at an expense the most mode-
rate fortune can afford; at a seminary, where,
while their minds will be stored with literary
knowledge, their manners and morals will be
strictly guarded against every impropriety of con-
duct, and every approach of vice.

By order of the Board of the Trustees,
JAMES ARMSTRONG, Pres't.
Dickinson College, Carlisle,
September 28, 1839.

I wish to employ a Young Man,
Or one with a small family, as an OVERSEER,
that can come well recommended. For such a
one I will give generous wages.
John Garth,
county, Nov. 13th, 1839.

**CATALOGUE OF
VALUABLE BOOKS,
For Sale at JOHNSON & WARNER'S
Book-Store, Lexington, K.
With the Retail Price of each annexed.
CONCLUDED.
School Books.**

Murray's First Book, Per Dozen,	\$ 2.00
Spelling Book	2.50
English Reader	7.50
Sequel	8.75
Introduction	5.00
Large Grammar	7.50
Small ditto	2.50
Scott's Lessons	7.50
American Preceptor	3.75
Columbian Orator	7.50
Walker's Dictionary	10.00
Walker's Dictionary	7.50
Enrich's ditto	5.00
Johnson's School ditto	3.75
American Selection	2.00
Webster's Spelling Book	2.00
Columbian ditto	1.50
Dilworth's ditto	7.50
Webster's Elements, 2v.	9.50
Univers	2.50
Universal Spelling Book	6.00
Polite Learning	7.50
Goldsmith's Geography, with an Atlas	8.75
Goldsmith's home	8.75
Blair's Lectures, abridged	7.50
Irving's Elements	8.75
Goode's Arithmetic	2.50
Economy of Human Life	10.00
School Bibles	4.00
Testaments	14.00
Pocket Bible, with Psalms	13.25
do. do. without Psalms	6.00
Newtonian Philosophy	2.50
Haeson's Grammar	5.00
Bennett's Arithmetic	5.00
Dilworth's ditto	2.50
Kimber's ditto	10.00
Welch's ditto	40.00
Dean's Art of Penmanship	

Classical Books.	
Horace Delphini	3.00
Cæsar	2.50
Hutchinson's Xenophon	3.00
Vergil's Delphini	2.25
Eusebius's Testament	2.50
Ovid Delphini	2.50
Simpson's Algebra	1.00
Selectæ E. Profans	0.50
Philadelpia Latin Grammar	0.50
Corderi	0.50
Erasmus	0.50
Selectæ E. Veteri	0.50
Fables	0.50
Carnell Nepotis	0.87
Eutropii	0.67

French Books.	
Perrin's Grammar	1.00
Fables	0.50
Introduction	1.00

This closes the Catalogue of Books, as present
on hand, an additional assortment is on the way,
and in the spring, J. & W. intend enlarging their
assortment of Books.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND,
A general collection of Children's Toy Books.
A large assortment of imported Writing and Letter
Paper.
Slates and Slate Pencils.
Blank Accounts and Record Books.
Writing Ink and Ink Powder, Wafers, Sealing
Wax, Letter Seals, &c. &c.
A constant supply of Printing Ink, of superior
quality.

**STATE OF KENTUCKY,
WOODFORD CIRCUIT, Sct.**
September Term, 1839.

Herman Bowman, complainant
against
Elizabeth M. Clay, Michael Goddard and Mar-
garet his wife, Samuel Trotter and Nancy his
wife George W. M. Clay, John M. Clay, Jane
T. M. Clay, James M. Clay and Mary M. Clay,
heirs and representatives of John M. Clay,
deceased, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

This day came the parties aforesaid, by their at-
torneys, and on the motion of the complainant by his
attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of
the court that the defendants Samuel Trotter and
Nancy his wife are not inhabitants of this com-
monwealth, and not having entered their appear-
ance herein, according to law and the rules of
this court, it is therefore ordered, that they do
appear here on the third day of our next March
term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that
the same will be taken for confessed against them,
and that a copy of this order be inserted in some
authorized paper of this commonwealth agreeable
to law.

(A copy.) Attest,
JOHN MCKINNEY, J. a. c. w. c.

State of Kentucky, Clarke Circuit, sct.
September term, 1839.

John Collins complainant,
against
Edward S. H. Kley, Robert Patton Greenhow,
and Jacob Walsh, Jr. defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their ap-
pearance herein, agreeable to law and the rules
of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction
of the court that they are not inhabitants of this
commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant
by his counsel, it is ordered that the said de-
fendants do appear here on the third day of our
next March term, and answer the complainant's
bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the
Kentucky Gazette forthwith successively.

A copy. Test,
JAMES ANDERSON, D. C. C.

Spoken from the subscriber, living
in Harrison county Ky. living four miles from
Cynthiana, on Sycamore, on the last night of Sep-
tember 1839, a Dark Gray Mare, near 16 hands
high 4 years old, was shot before when taken away,
she has some white spots on the top of her neck,
that was guided by the collar, she is a very fast
fallen has a middling large head, she has a very
fair off her tail up by the root, she is very lengthy
bodied, a natural trotter, and if she is branded it is
with the end of a pot-hook. I think on the off shoul-
der; any person finding out where the above de-
scribed mare is, and giving me such information
that I can get her shall have ten dollars reward paid
by me.

21st James Ward.

Taken up in Clarke county by
William W. Bush, on Upper Howard's Creek,
the Brown Filley, 3 years old last spring, 13 1/2
hands high, branded on the near shoulder and
buttock this O both hind feet white, and a star
in her forehead—appraised to 25 dollars, Septem-
ber 3d, 1839.

A. CHRISTY, J. P.

Madison county, sct.
Taken up by William Sims, living
in the waters of Silver creek near Hawkins's
mill, one Sorrel Filley, two years old last spring,
with a crooked blaze in her forehead; near hind
foot white, about thirteen hands one inch high,
with a scar on her near shoulder—appraised to five
pounds, August 9th, 1839.

A copy. Test,
WILL. IRVIN, C. M. C.

To all whom it may concern,
TAKE NOTICE, that I shall have my part of
a tract of land surveyed and laid off, it being one
fourth of a survey lying on Little Kentucky river,
about three miles from the mouth, in Gallatin
county; the said land was purchased by me of
Capt. John Wagner of Adair county. All per-
sons interested are desired to attend on the 15th of
February next.

Joseph Minter.
November 11th, 1839.

Take Notice,
THAT I forewarn all persons from taking an
assignment on a BOND, given by me to Adam
Able, (now in the hands of James Gatewood)
in April 1839, for ninety pounds, to be paid as
followeth, viz. 20 pounds in cash, 10 pounds in
cattle, and the balance in horses, payable in Oc-
tober last—credit on said bond for £. 48 14s.
The above Bond was given for land, which being
lost, I am not bound for the balance.

MARTIN JUDY.
Clarke county, Nov. 11, 1839.

Taken up by Samuel Kelly, living
on the Kentucky river about two miles below the
mouth of Drowning, one Sorrel Horse, three
years old past, about thirteen hands high, ap-
praised to twelve dollars, October the 2d, 1839.

NATHAN LIPSCOMB, J. P.

Taken up by Henry Hust, in Scott
county, on the head waters of Cherry run, a young
B Mare one year old, with a star or blaze in her
forehead, no brands—appraised to fifteen dol-
lars.

August 29th 1839.

Sam. Finley.

Taken up by Walter Mayhew, liv-
ing in Fayette county, Cane run, seven miles from
Lexington, near the road to Georgetown, one Bay
Mare and bay Colt, the colt folded some time last
spring, the mare about nine years old last spring,
about four feet 8 inches high, the mare and colt
appraised to forty dollars.

August 5th, 1839.

James Wood.

Taken up by Marshal Estis, in
Barnes county, near the road leading from Glas-
gow to Columbia, one bay mare, about four feet
ten or ten inches high, has a small star in her fore-
head, a white spot on the right side of the back
supposed to be from the saddle, branded IH
on the near buttock supposed to be 10 or 11
years old, had on a small bell with a patch on the
corner, has a defect in her right eye, appraised to
30 dollars.

Also, a brown yearling filly, that sucks the
mare, it has a small star in its forehead, some
white on the left hind foot, appraised to 17 dol-
lars—July 20th, 1839.

W. Logan.

FOREIGN.

By Last Friday's Mail.

From the Boston Palladium, Oct. 24.

VERY LATE FROM SPAIN.
Yesterday arrived at this port, the fast sail-
ing brig Joseph, capt. Feller, 33 days from
Malaga. Capt. F. does not mention the re-
sult of the breaking of the armistice by Bonaparte,
nor that any change was
contemplated in the government. We find
the Supreme Junta still exercising the Ex-
ecutive power, and that the marquis of Roma-
na has become a member.

There appears to have been no military
movements on the part of the Anglo-Spanish
army, or the French opposed to it, for
some time. At the previous dates, the
former had fallen back a short distance, and
the French have not advanced, nor the others
traced their steps. Sir A. Wellesley was on
a visit to Badajoz, where were several mem-
bers of the Junta, making arrangements for
the better furnishing the army with provisions.

A letter from the Supreme Junta at Seville,
dated Sept. 14, to Mr. Gravina, at Mala-
ga, received on the 19th Sept. (the day on
which Capt. F. failed,) says, that official ad-
vices of the breaking of the armistice by Bonaparte,
had been received at that city—
that an action had taken place between the
French and Austrians in consequence, which
terminated in the defeat of the former.

[The poor Spaniards were amused by the
captain F. failed with another story of a vi-
olation of the Armistice by the French and a
victory gained by the Austrians. The chances
of such an event have ceased. There had
been no battle in Spain since that of Tale-
vera.]

We are favored with Malaga papers of Sep-
14, 15, 18, 19. A few translations hastily
made follows—

Lisbon, Sept. 2. Napoleon intends to
establish a new power between Austria and
Russia, by re-establishing the throne of Pol-
and.

Cadix, Sept. 5. The command of the
army of Galicia is conferred to Marshal Don
Gabriel de Mandizable. Marshal count
de Norona has been called to a seat
in the Supreme Junta; and delivered an
excellent address to his army on parting with
it.

BADAJOS, Sept. 2.

New and extraordinary efforts are mak-
ing to have the armies well supplied with
provisions.

Yesterday arrived in this city, his excel-
lency Sir Arthur Wellesley, Commander
in Chief of the British army, who immedi-
ately sent his respects to the two mem-
bers of the Junta now in this city, and to
the Bishop of this diocese. His compli-
ments were reciprocated with every de-
monstration of respect and gratitude.

[Badajoz, where Sir Arthur Wellesley
was on the 4th Sept. is on the river Gua-
diana, and near the border of Portugal,
about 100 miles S. W. from Puente del
Arcobispo, from which his former des-
patches were dated. Nothing is said of
the situation of his army.]

issued a proclamation to the Catalonians,
calling upon them to assemble to relieve
the brave garrison and inhabitants of Gerona.

Aug. 30.—Gen. Angereau has published
in Perpignan, an account of the reduction of
Gerona; but still the French fears for St.
Cyris troops appear as great as ever—
and incessant efforts are made to succour
him.

La Mancha, Aug. 8.—Nothing in particu-
lar has occurred in our army (that of Vene-
gas). The head quarters continue in Car-
lina; and we labour with the greatest acti-
vity in increasing our force.

The enemy has in Templeque 800 caval-
ry, others in Mora, and 400 more in various
points.

Malaga, Sept. 3.—The division of Ney
separated from that of Soult, and marched to
Salamanca, where the duke of Parque
had before arrived, marching for Eltramada-
ra; finding the garrison strong pursued Ney;
he retreated some say towards Valladolid;
others say towards Burgos. The division of
Soult is on the higher part of Eltramadura,
its head quarters at Flacencia and Galef-
ten.

The enemy has presented most of his
forces on the frontiers of Eltramadura and La-
Mancha, uniting these on Gropela and Tala-
vera de la Reyna, principally in Toledo, un-
der the orders of Sebastiani, Mortier & Vic-
tor.

In La Mancha, nothing particular had oc-
curred up to the 12th of the present month,
and our troops occupy the positions heretofore
mentioned.

"We are sorry to learn that a most
dreadful and sanguinary conflict took place
on Saturday last between a party of Or-
angemen and Yeomen who were march-
ing through Omagh, and the militia quar-
tered there; in which, it was said, four of
the Yeomen and Orangemen were killed.
Detachments of the 69th and Enniskillen
Dragoons, quartered here, marched thither
on the following day, to restore peace and
good order, which, we understand has
been happily effected, and the ringleaders
secured.—(Londonederry Journal.)

BELFAST, (IRELAND,) Aug. 19.

A very distressing occurrence took place
at Omagh, on Saturday last. Various re-
ports are in circulation concerning it, but
we are not able to say which is the most
accurate. The two following accounts
have reached us:

A letter, dated Aughnacloy, 14th Aug.
addressed to a gentleman in this town,
says—"There has been a serious affray at
Omagh between a party of volunteers pas-
sing through that town on Saturday even-
ing, and the yeomanry. A company of
king's county militia, quartered there,
took part with the volunteers, and fired
from the barracks upon the yeomen; one
man was killed, and six or seven so wound-
ed that their lives are despaired of. The
artillery, it is said, were obliged to be cal-
led on and compelled them to surrender,
and they are every man in jail. It is fur-
ther reported, that on their way thither,
escorted by the artillery, they were attack-
ed by the yeomen—and the report adds,
almost every man was wounded by stones
or bayonets. The yeomen fortunately had
not ball cartridge, or, in all probability,
matters would have been much worse.
On Monday morning a large party of the
Antrim militia marched from Aughnacloy
for Omagh.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.

Capt. Wilson, of the Betsey, left Lisbon
the 31st Aug. Previous to his sailing, three
British packets were due at Lisbon, and it
was the general opinion that they were kept
back by the government. Several govern-
ment dispatch vessels had arrived, and one as
late as the 22d Aug. in eight days passage
from Plymouth. It was whispered that Lord
Wellington was slowly retreating towards
Lisbon. Several small parties arrived daily
in the city and vicinity, in order, it was said,
to occupy the forts in time. The English
were suspicious of the Portuguese.

By the arrival of the Montequieu cap-
t. Wilson, from Tonnigen, our commercial
advice assume a more cheering aspect than
they were at the last accounts—most of our
vessels had reached their port of destination,
where they met with little or no difficulty in
the disposal of their cargoes. Several vessels
which had been under seizure, had been lib-
erated by the Danish government, and per-
mitted to proceed.

Capt. Wilson left Tonnigen the 4th of
Sept. but brings no political intelligence—
At that date they had certain accounts of a
peace being concluded between France and
Austria.

Extract from a letter dated Copenhagen,
August 5, from the supercargo of the ship
Hebe, of Philadelphia, under detention
there.

"The King yesterday issued orders which
do honor to his head and heart. He has
called in the whole of the privateers and re-
voked their commissions. None will here-
after be issued, he is allowed to cruise either
in the Catagel the found or the Baltic, and
those that will be allowed to cruise in the
north sea will receive new instructions rela-
tive to their conduct to neutrals, and will be
permitted to cruise in the neighbor-
hood of Heligoland, and not farther north
than Tonnigen.

"This is the substance of the orders which
are dated the 2d instant, and which declare
that any vessel captured after that date shall
be forthwith restored."

Extract from a letter dated Farfud, Nor-
way, August 11, from the supercargo of the
ship Lion, of Philadelphia, under deten-
tion there.

"I understand that the king has ordered
all the vessels found on the ocean, to be
brought in, even their own not excepted. So
much villany has been found practiced by
Americans from England with false papers,
that the most rigorous measures are pursued
against them, and I am sorry to find as near
as I can make from the Danes, that the loose
organization of the courts leaves us exposed
to many hazards. Yet it seems the laws do
not authorize a condemnation unless the car-
go has been taken in in England. We were
not even boarded by an English cruiser so
far does our case stand fair. But I am yet
incapable of saying how far we may rely
upon the faithful administration of the
case."

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not even boarded by an English cruiser so
far does our case stand fair. But I am yet
incapable of saying how far we may rely
upon the faithful administration of the
case."

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27.

IMPORTANT.—The ship Thomas, Lavy,
arrived at the mouth of the Eyder in 32
days from New-York. A letter from the
Supercargo, dated the 4th ult. to his own-
ers in this city, says:—"Off the Texel,
was boarded by the United States schooner
Enterprise, (sent there some time since
by government) and was informed that the
ports of Amsterdam were shut against A-
merican vessels; and that all vessels that
entered the Texel had their papers re-
turned to the commanders of the several
ships, (except those that had been spoken
to by British cruisers) were ordered to
proceed to sea; but were ultimately pre-
vented from sailing by an embargo which
has lately been laid on ALL American
vessels."

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lump'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 14, 1839.

We have some reason to believe that the
negotiations between general Armstrong and
M. Hauteville at Paris, have gone so far as
the signature of a convention, subject to the
confirmation of the emperor of France and the
executive of the United States. The
convention it is said had been dispatched in
the last week to Austria, according to agree-
ment, and as was expected early in Sept. We
can only say what we have heard of its tenor
without vouching for its authenticity, though
we believe the fact to be strictly as stated;
that is to say—the ports of France to be open
to the ships of the United States laden with
the produce of the countries subject to the
laws and authority of the United States
but no American vessel to import into
France the produce of any other nation,
nor the manufacture or products of any o-
ther country than the United States; ves-
sels contravening such arrangements to be
subject to the same penalties the French
ships are subject on contravening the laws
of France, to be decided in the courts estab-
lished by the commercial code book IV, title
II. Through the same medium we are
told that subjects of claims are to become
matters of negotiation, under a regulation
defined the term of which was not then fixed
but of which we shall probably learn particu-
lars by the wafp.

Our readers will take this information as
we have received it, and although we give it
full credit, after reasoning upon it, we should
not advise any speculations to be made upon
it, as this article has no connection whatever
with official communication, through any
channel.

As a note

"The British Part" wish us to believe
that general Armstrong is certainly com-
ing home. This story is really too stale
to go down—besides, general Armstrong
would never think of deserting his post at
this crisis, unless he had been ordered off
by Bonaparte, or recalled by our govern-
ment. But is there a shadow of reason to
believe that either of these things has taken
place? Bonaparte had not been at
Paris, and his hands have been too full of
the war to study the merits of our case,
and adopt such a rash resolution. As to
our own government, it has not yet had
time to, even though events may have
lately taken place to require it, to send o-
ver instructions for the recall of our min-
ister.—(Enquirer.)

We have seen a letter from a very re-
spectable house stating as a report found-
ed on the first authority, that Mr. Jackson
had sent a note to the Secretary of State,
informing him that he would agree to settle
on the terms agreed on by Mr. Erskine,
provided our government would extend
their non-intercourse to the ports of Hol-
land, as well as France. If this is correct,
and as Mr. Jackson can settle on no other
terms, nothing decisive can be done till
the meeting of Congress, as the President
has not the power of extending the non-
intercourse.

It is also reported on the authority of
letters, that Mr. Jackson has sent his last
despatches, by express, to go out in the
Africaine frigate; so that she will sail im-
mediately after the arrival of these com-
munications.

On the authority of a letter from the
Danish Consul at Philadelphia, we state,
that not a single American vessel, whose
papers have gone regularly through his
hands, have been condemned by the Danes.
New-York paper.

From the New York Gazette, of October 20.

At a late hour last night, the following fact
came to our knowledge.
The new Spanish minister Don Onis has not
been received by our government. He has
however been treated with the utmost atten-
tion by the President of the United States,
who assured him that it gave him infinite
pain not to be able to receive him as minis-
ter, which could not be done while Spain
remained in the present unsettled state;
and assured him at the same time that
no minister from King Joseph could be re-
ceived.

The Spanish frigate sails for Cadiz on Sun-

day, but Don Onis intends to remain in this country.

Yesterday orders were received by our Collector to grant clearances to the ports of Gijon, St. Andero, and St. Sebastian, ports in possession of king Joseph.

Brigadier General WADSWORTH HAMPTON passed through Augusta, (Georgia) on the 7th inst. on his way to Natchez, in the vicinity of which place, it is understood, about 1000 regular troops are stationed. This departure of General Hampton from Headquarters, seems to strengthen the report of Wilkinson's recall.

Petersburgh Intelligencer.

MR. SMITH,

The following Indian Talk, delivered to a Boston Priest, a few years past, I will thank you to re-publish in your useful paper.

True religion consists not, in my opinion, in names or forms, in repeating creeds or catechisms, or counting of beads; neither is it essentially connected at all with outward ceremonies.

This Boston missionary, no doubt, was found, like the Pharisees of old, in the practice of every outward rite of his faith to a hair's breadth—but when his religious principles, as delivered in the *Talk*, are compared with the religious principles delivered in the *Talk of Red Jacket*, we cannot, in my opinion, be any hesitation in concluding which was the real christian preacher.

Mr. Cram might have received a Cardinal education at Yale college; but Red Jacket proves himself most of a disciple in the school of the doctrines of Christ, and of his apostles. And the untutored & unenlightened Indian stepping forward to take the Priest by the hand, at the same time praying to the Great Spirit to protect him in his journey and return home, compared with the conduct of the missionary, must persuade every impartial person who was the hearer, who possessed most of the religion of God, which had most fellowship with the works of the Devil.

Jessamine, Nov. 4th.

INDIAN SPEECH.

[In the summer of 1835, a number of the principal chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations of Indians, principally Senecas, assembled at Buffalo creek in the state of New-York, at the particular request of a gentleman missionary (Rev. Mr. Cram) from the state of Massachusetts. The missionary being furnished with an interpreter, and accompanied by the Agent of the U. S. for Indian Affairs, met the Indians in council when the following Talk took place.]

FIRST, BY THE AGENT.

"Brothers of the Six Nations; rejoice to meet you at this time, and thank the great spirit, that he has served you in health, and given me another opportunity of talking to you by the hand.

"Brothers; The person who sits by me, is a friend who has come a great distance to hold a talk with you.—He will inform you what his business is, and it is my request that you would listen with attention to his words."

MISSIONARY. "My Friends; I am thankful for the opportunity afforded us of uniting together at this time. I had a great desire to see you, and enquire into your state and welfare; for this purpose I have travelled a great distance, being sent by your old friends, the Boston Missionary society. You will recollect they formerly sent missionaries among you to instruct you in religion, and labor for your good. Although they have not heard from you for a long time, yet they have not forgotten their brothers, the Six Nations, and are still anxious to do you good.

"Brothers; I have not come to get your lands or your money, but to enlighten your minds, and to instruct you how to worship the Great Spirit agreeably to his mind and will, and to preach to you the gospel of his son Jesus Christ. There is but one religion, and but one way to serve God, and if you do not embrace the right way, you cannot be happy hereafter. You have never worshipped the great spirit in a manner acceptable to him; but have all your lives been in great errors and darkness.—To endeavor to remove these errors and open your eyes, so that you might see clearly, is my business with you.

"Brothers; I wish to talk with you as one friend does with another; and, if you have any objections to receive the religion which I preach, I wish you to state them; and I will endeavor to satisfy your mind, and remove the objections.

"Brothers; I want you to speak your minds freely; for I wish to reason with you on the subject, and, if possible, remove all doubts, if there be any on your minds. The subject is an important one, and it is of consequence that you give it an early attention while the offer is made you. Your friends, the Boston Missionary society, will still continue to send you good and faithful ministers; to instruct and strengthen you in religion, if on your part, you are willing to receive them.

"Brothers; Since I have been in this part of the country, I have visited some of your small villages, and talked with your people. They appear willing to receive instruction, but as they look up to you as their older brothers in council, I want first to know your opinion on the subject.

"You have now heard what I have to propose at present. I hope you will take it into consideration, and give me an answer before we part."

[After about two hours consultation among themselves, the chief, commonly called by the whites Red Jacket, rose and spoke as follows:]

"Friend and Brother; It was the will of the Great Spirit that we should meet to-

gether this day. He orders all things, and has given us a fine day for our council. He has taken his garment from before the sun, and caused it to shine with brightness upon us. Our eyes are opened, that we may see clearly; our ears are unstopped, that we have been able to hear the words you have spoken. For all these favors we thank the great spirit; and Him only.

"Brother; This council fire was kindled by you. It was at your request that we came together at this time. We have listened with attention to what you have said. You requested us to speak our minds freely. This gives us great joy; for we now consider that we stand upright before you, and can speak what we think. All have heard your voice, and all speak to you now as one man. Our minds are agreed.

"Brother; You say you want an answer to your talk before you leave this place. It is right you should have one, as you are a great distance from home, and we do not wish to detain you, but we will first look back a little, and tell you what our fathers have told us, and what we have heard from the white people.

"Brother; Listen to what we say.

"There was a time when our forefathers owned this great island. Their seats extended from the rising to the setting sun. The Great Spirit had made it for the use of the Indians. He had created the buffalo, the deer and other animals for food. He had made the bear and the beaver. Their skins served us for clothing. He had scattered them over the country, and taught us how to take them. He had caused the earth to produce corn for bread. All this He had done for his red children, because He loved them. If we had some disputes about our hunting ground, they were generally settled without the shedding of much blood. But an evil came upon us. Your forefathers crossed the great water and landed on this island. Their numbers were small. They found friends and not enemies. They told us they had fled from their own country for fear of wicked men, and had come here to enjoy their religion.—They asked for a small seat. We took pity on them, and granted their request, and they sat down among us. We gave them corn and meat, they gave us poison in return.

"The white people had now found our country. Tidings were carried back and more came among us. Yet we did not fear them. We took them to be friends. They called us brothers. We believed them, and gave them a larger seat. At length their numbers had greatly increased. They wanted more land; they wanted our country. Our eyes were opened and our minds became uneasy. Wars took place. Indians were hired to fight against Indians, and many of our people were destroyed. They also brought strong liquors among us. It was strong and powerful and has slain thousands.

"Brother; Our feasts were once large & yours were small. You have now become a great people, and we have scarcely a place left to spread our blankets. You have got our country, but you are not satisfied; you want to force your religion upon us.

"Brother; continue to listen.

"You say that you are sent to instruct us how to worship the Great Spirit, agreeably to his mind and if we do not take hold of the religion which you, white people, teach, we shall be unhappy hereafter. You say you are right and we are left. How do we know this to be true? We understand that your religion is written in a book. It was intended for us as well as you, why has not the Great Spirit given to us, and not only to us, but why did he not give to our forefathers, the knowledge of that book, with the means of understanding it rightly? We only know what you tell us about it. How shall we know when to believe, being so often deceived by the white people?

"Brother; you say there is but one way to worship and serve the Great Spirit. If there is but one religion, why do you white people differ so much about it? Why not all agree, as you can all read the book?

"Brother; We do not understand these things.

"We are told that your religion was given to your forefathers, and has been handed down from father to son. We also have a religion which was given to our forefathers, and has been handed down to us their children. We worship in that way. It teaches us to be thankful for all the favors we receive; to love each other, and to be united. We never quarrel about religion.

"Brother; I the Great Spirit has made us all, but he has made a great difference between his white and red children. He has given us different complexions and different customs. To you he has given the arts. To these he has not opened our eyes. We know these things to be true. Since he has made so great a difference between us in other things; why may we not conclude that he has given us a different religion according to our understanding? The Great Spirit does right. He knows what is best for his children; we are satisfied.

"Brother; We do not wish to destroy your religion, or take it from you. We only want to enjoy our own.

"Brother; We are told that you have been preaching to the white people in this place. These people are our neighbors. We are acquainted with them. We will wait a little while and see what effect your preaching has upon them. If we find it does them good, makes them honest and less disposed to cheat Indians; we will then consider again of what you have said.

"Brother; You have now heard our answer to your talk, and this is all we have to say at present.

"As we are going to part, we will come and take you by the hand, and hope the Great Spirit will protect you on your journey, and return you safe to your friends."

As the Indians began to approach the missionary, he rose hastily from his seat and re-

plied, that he could not take them by the hand; that there was no fellowship between the religion of God, and the works of the devil.

It being afterwards suggested to the missionary that his reply to the Indians was rather indiscreet; he observed, that he supposed the ceremony of shaking hands would be received by them as a token that he assented to what they had said. Being otherwise informed, he said he was sorry for the expression.

Cobbett (the famous Peter Porcupine) has written and published a couple of letters addressed to the king; but which, like every thing else inscribed to him, are intended for the people. Peter's letters are unworthy of comparison with Junius's celebrated epistle to the same monarch; nor do they contain an atom of new matter; but they confirm the arguments of democratic writers in America on the subjects of the comparative value of home and foreign trade, the efficacy of English fleets being overrated, &c. Peter proves, that England wastes seventeen millions a year in blockading French ports, while an extensive and lucrative trade is carried on between the different portions of the French empire; that from this great inland and coasting trade, Bonaparte draws such a revenue as renders interior direct taxation very light; that England has every thing to dread from the skill, power and resources of the enemy, when having subdued every antagonist on the continent he shall be able to direct his undivided strength against her. "The time is now fast approaching," says Cobbett when this kingdom single handed will have to contend for its independence & that too against all the rest of Europe, under the sway of the emperor Napoleon." Peter asserts, "that England is now contending for her existence;" asks, How are we to maintain this contest?—By a sullen Fabian policy of "waitings," which would cost the French people not more than a farthing a head, England would be compelled to expend seventy millions a year: But Bonaparte will be far more formidable, if he commence materials for invading England or Ireland. In one year he could equip 100 ships of the line. To prevent him from collecting or fitting a navy, Peter proposes to destroy his coasting trade; but how that is to be done, is not explained.

We confess our satisfaction at beholding Cobbett, who recommended the destruction of our towns and commerce; who audaciously insisted on the establishment of an English maritime despotism; we are rejoiced to hear him lamenting the woes of England, and describing her deplorable state. She is now contending for existence. May such be the fate of every nation which wantonly contends against liberty. Justice is visible in inevitable catastrophe of a sixteen years bloody, bloody tragedy. Her's is the balance that never bends with the bribe; however nations and their fortunes may fluctuate, Justice is fixed "above the storm's career." What can change the doom—who can repel the decreed downfall of England! Her own corrupt ministry and parliament are the very instruments to accomplish it—the greater part of their task is done.—(Whig.)

By an official report of the Secretary of War, made to Congress during the last session, we perceive that the Purveyor of public supplies has contracted, during the last year, for the following military articles:

82,200 stand of arms,
1,100 rifles,
2,630 pistols,
2,000 horsemen's swords,
22,000 musket stocks,
2,000 pistol stocks,
100 tons of 24lb. iron ball,
20 tons of 6lb. ditto,
30 tons of grape shot,
2,000 shells.

Nat. Intelligencer.

By Yesterday's Mail.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the schooner Experiment, captain Hill, in thirty days from Falmouth England.

Capt. H. left England 2d Oct. and informs that there had been a change in the British ministry.

Grenville and Gray had been called to the ministry—the marquis Wellesley recalled from Spain, into which French troops were pouring.

The British troops were leaving Spain and Portugal.

A duel was fought between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning; in which the latter was wounded; not mortally.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29.

Late and Important from Holland.

By the ship Susan, capt. Delano, in 42 days from Amsterdam, the editors of the New-York Gazette, have received an interesting account of the American vessels at Amsterdam, their situation and destination; which together with the following extracts of letters, form the most material intelligence by this arrival.

It was reported at Amsterdam, that a peace had been concluded between Austria and France; but the report was not generally believed, though this event had been expected ever since the termination of the Armistice.—Some difficulties had occurred in the negotiations, and there was a probability at one time, of the recommencement of hostilities—and, indeed, such is the nature of our advices by this arrival, that it is extremely difficult to determine whether there will be peace or a continuation of war between these two nations.

Captain Delano is the bearer of despatches from Mr. Armstrong, which were sent

from Paris by express, and which reached Amsterdam on the 14th of September, the day before the Susan failed. He also brings out despatches from the United States schooner Enterprise, Lt. Tripp, which vessel was to sail for the United States, in about 14 days after the Susan. The Montezuma had failed several days before the Susan, with despatches for America.

We have no account of the arrival of the Wasp in France. There was barely time for her to have arrived, and the news to have reached Paris and Amsterdam when the Susan failed, as she did not leave this port till the 16th of Aug.

The British flag 'd Flushing, and there was no expectation on their being obliged to give it up.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated September 6.

"We are assured that the American minister has found on his return here a disposition to enter anew upon negotiations; that orders have been given to the Council of Prizes, to suspend condemnations. It is said that a despatch ship will be expedited to carry propositions which have been made in substance as follows:

"That if England will raise her blockade as to France, she will revoke the Berlin decree which declares all the British islands in a state of blockade; that if the orders in council of November 1807 were revoked, the decree of Milan of the 11th Dec. same year, should also cease.

"We have reason to believe that these facts are true; but we have been so often deceived that we do not permit ourselves to draw any conclusion from them."

[We have seen three other letters which corroborate the above statement.]

Extract of a letter dated 12th Sept. from a house of the first respectability in Amsterdam.

"The Embargo laid in our ports has been taken off—the American vessels arrived before 31st July return home in ballast—all those arrived since are ordered home without unloading—their cargoes consist of prohibited articles—there is not much doing at our markets—the demand for produce is alone for home consumption, and prices in consequence nominal. To prevent the possibility of exporting colonial and other produce from the country to Germany, the French have drawn three lines of Custom house officers round our frontiers, who seize every thing that falls in their hands; so that we are completely circumscribed in our commercial relations with our neighbors. You will readily conceive the impression these restraints make on People's Minds—Nothing but a general Peace can relieve us from our present difficulties; but there is no appearance of such an event taking place between Great Britain and France, and we doubt much whether the latter and Austria will agree to terms.

From the Boston Palladium, Oct. 27.

FROM LISBON.

Last evening arrived here the schooner Pahontas, capt. Heick, in 37 days from Lisbon. Capt. H. reports that Gen. Wellesley had arrived at Lisbon indisposed, leading his army about 100 miles from that city, probably near Badajoz and Elvas, on the Portuguese frontiers. About 7000 fresh troops had just arrived from England. The Portuguese did not appear under any apprehensions of another visit from the French. The transports in the Tagus were said to be preparing to return to England. The schooner Rotin-Bloom, which arrived yesterday from Malaga, failed Sept. 22, but brought no papers. A letter by her, dated Sept. 20, says, "I am fearful of the French."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Aug. 27.

"From the late movements of the British and Portuguese armies, it appears to be their joint plan to fall back on the frontiers of the Country, which is deemed tenable against the efforts of the enemy. The combined troops have suffered much for want of provisions, and the Spaniards have not co-operated to the extent expected. These joint motives have, it is understood, occasioned Gen. Wellesley's actual retreat to Elvas. Berclford with his forces, is at Cattle Branco. Since the engagement on the 28th ult., the hostilities on both sides have been limited to outpost skirmishes."

FROM MALAGA.—The brig Mary-Ann, Lawton, has arrived at N. York, in 32 days from Malaga. Capt. L. failed the 25th ult. at which time there was a variety of reports; such as, that Lord Wellington, with the British army, (14,000 of whom, it was said, were missing) had retreated near Cadiz; that the Spanish and Portuguese armies were well provisioned, and were determined to resist the French to the last extremity. No advices had reached Malaga of a peace between France and Austria; on the contrary it was believed that hostilities were on the point of being recommenced. Gen. Cuesta arrived at Malaga the 24th Sept. in high spirits—American and colonial produce was very low in Spain and Portugal.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"Liverpool, Sept. 12.—The President's proclamation of the 9th ult. was received here on the 9th ult. On that day however, we believe its contents were only known to a few, though the disposition to speculate was generally more strongly manifested than we ever recollect on similar occasions; particularly in cotton, of which about 14,000 bags were sold before the close of the evening; and 19d per lb. was obtained for Up-lands on board.

"Yesterday intelligence was received here that the differences between France and America have been adjusted, and that the Wasp fleet of war was on the point of leaving America for France, with the ratification of a treaty between the two countries. This has excited a strong apprehension here that war between America and England will be the result of the new situation in which the two countries are placed, as the annexed quotations sufficiently evince, at which very extensive sales have been made.

"We have for some time past, stated to you that we did not participate in the grow-

ing apprehensions of late, as to difficulties likely to arise out of the non-ratification of Mr. Erskine's arrangements. The President's proclamation, however, gives us some cause to fear, that Mr. Jackson may meet with greater difficulties in the negotiation than we were previously inclined to expect. Still we consider war as even a probable event and the very circumstance which has given rise to generally to that apprehension in others, namely, the good understanding which it is now believed subsists between America and France, is the very ground on which we found our hopes of an accommodation of the differences between America and England.

"It is said America secures her right to trade with all the places not actually blockaded, England not excepted. In that case, the very ground of our blockading system so far as respects America, is taken away, and we ought to expect that it will be accordingly given up, which we conceive must facilitate the settlement of our disputes.

"It is believed that wheat has sustained injury, but to what extent cannot at present be ascertained.

LONDON SENT 7.

Despatches from Lord Wellington.

Advices have been received this morning by government from Lord Wellington, dated Truxillo, the 21st ult. Our army had been extremely distressed for want of provisions, and his lordship had been obliged to fall back, and was in the road to Elras. The enemy had not passed the Tago, except with a body of cavalry, near Arcobispo, which took the cannon of Cuesta's rear guard—Soult was at Placentia; Ney, at Salamanca; Mortier, Victor, and Sebastiani, in Estremadura and La Mancha. Sir R. Wilson had an action with Ney's army near Banos, and after nine hours fighting, was obliged to retreat through the mountains. Cuesta resigned his command on the 12th, and Gen. Esquerre had succeeded him.

PARIS, Aug. 31.

By an imperial decree, dated at Schoenbrunn, 15th August, his majesty has ordered, that, to give a durable evidence of the satisfaction with which he has seen and approved the conduct of the Grand Army, and of the French Nation in general, during the campaigns of Jena and of the Vistula, there shall be raised on the platform of the Pont Neuf an obelisk of 180 feet in height, of the granite of Cherbourg, with this inscription—"The Emperor Napoleon to the French People." The front of this monument, which shall be finished by the year 1814, shall represent those acts of the army which, during those two campaigns, have rendered France illustrious.

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

The Shareholders are informed that on Saturday the 2d of December, their Contributions become due—and on Saturday 6th January, a general meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Library room agreeable to the charter for the election of officers. A full attendance of the members is requested.

David Logan, Lib'n.

Jessamine county, set.

Taken up by Samuel Owens, living in Lexington, on Nicholasville, on the Hickman road, a bright bay horse, 6 years old, 14 3-4 hands high, two large saddle spots, a scar on his fore leg, appraised to 35 dollars, before this 18th day of September, 1809.

W. N. Potts.

Taken up by Wm. Davis, living in Fayette county, twelve miles east of Lexington, on a small mare and colt, appraised to eighty dollars—the mare about 8 years old, branded on the near shoulder J and the appearance of G on the off shoulder some white hairs just below the weathers, this 3d day of Sept. 1809.

James True, J. P. F. C.

State of Kentucky, Woodford Circuit, set.

September term, 1809.

Nathaniel Hart, Complainant,

William Vawter and John Tanner, defendants

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant John Tanner not having entered his appearance herein, according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that he do appear here on the 31st of our next March term, and answer the complaint's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed against him—and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.

A copy attest.

John McKinney, Jr. c. w. c.

Taken up by John Wilson, living in Woodford county, on Clear Creek, a Bay Horse, 6 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, no brands, a star in his forehead, shod before, appraised to 25 dollars by Robert D. Pierce and Wm. Jones.

L. Young, J. P.

Taken up by William Poer on the waters of Red River, near L. glick meeting house, one bay mare 12 years old, fourteen hands one inch high, small star in her forehead, and saddle marks on her back—Appraised to 25 dollars.

A Copy Teste,

D. Hamilton, J. P.

Clarke county, August 21st, 1809.

Taken up by Samuel Anderson, in Madison county, on the Red Lick fork of Station Camp Creek, one light bay Mare, eight or nine years old, about fourteen hands one inch high, the near hind foot white, a few white hairs in her forehead, and a small white streak down her nose, a large lump on the top of her shoulder, a shoe on one of her fore feet, and a rope about her neck, branded NB on the near shoulder, appraised to 35 dollars.

Joseph Barnett, J. P. M. C.

May 23d, 1809.

BLUE DYING.

Next door to P. person Bain's Hat Manufactory, on Main Street.

For CASH I will sell COSSACK BOOTS at Six Dollars a pair.

H. C.

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1810.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

HEALTH!

CHARMING nymph, with step so airy,
Why so swiftly trip the dew?
Whether goddess, sylph or fairy,
Quit not yet my raptur'd view.

See the flowers that rise to meet thee,
Gathering lustre from thine eye;
See the graceful groves that greet thee,
Echoing soft the west wind's sigh.

See how every hill grows brighter,
See how mellow every shade,
See each lass's step is lighter,
See the rose forgets to fade!

Why, then, fair unknown, and whither
Dost thou hasten to depart?
Let my wishes woo thee hither,
And oh tell me—*who thou art!*

"I am one, enquiring stranger,
Whom no wish or prayer detains;
Through the cots and fields a ranger,
Mountain's side, or corn-clad plains.

Often by the sound of labor,
I the rustic's care beguile;
On the brow of honest labor
Is bestow'd my richest smile.

From the city's smoke-roll'd vapours,
Far away I bend my flight,
Midnight revels, glaring tapers,
Ne'er behold my footsteps light.

Thousands spread their wealth before me,
Bribing my eternal stay;
Thousands more with prayers adore me;
Wealth and prayers are thrown away.

What, deprived of me, is treasure,
What Golconda's glittering wealth?
Stranger, know that not a pleasure
Lives without me—*I AM HEALTH.*

AGRICULTURE.

Among the most distinguished patrons of American agriculture may be ranked Gen. Washington; R. R. Livingston, late Ambassador to France; D. Humphreys, late Ambassador to Portugal and Spain, and G. W. P. Custis, a near relative of the late Gen. Washington—all men of fortune, whose example cannot fail to have a happy influence on their countrymen. It seems to be the darling object of the three survivors of their departed friend, to introduce an improved breed of sheep. On their laudable endeavors may heaven and their country smile. Mr. Livingston has lately published a book on the nature and management of sheep, which bids fair to do more real service to the community, than any political book in his or any other man's power to have written. Gen. Heath is a practical farmer, and when we see the most honorable men in our land devoting their time and talents in this noble pursuit, can it fail to be held among the most elevated employments of man?

[Boston Pat.

Mr. John Wormley of Cumberland county Pennsylvania, planted 22 pumpkin seeds, which produced 12 pumpkins, the weight of which are as follows: 1st, 108 pounds; 2d, 100; 3d, 68; 4th, 5th, 90; 6th, 88; 7th, 80; 10th, 75; 11th, 66; 12th, 65—Total, 1002 lbs.

But if Pennsylvania is bearing away the palm from New-England with respect to pumpkins the latter may challenge competition from the former in regard to Corn—as the following article will evince.

Mr. Seth Hall, of Fairfield, (Conn.) says, he has now in his possession a single stalk of Indian corn, which grew in his field this season, with fifty one ears which will be shown to any one who may doubt it.

COLD VAT FOR THE BLUE DYE.

12lbs. best Indigo,
18lbs. Green Copperas,
24lbs. Quick lime,

The quick lime must be very small, well sifted, and the quicker it is, the better. Mix the whole ingredients well together and stir the mass every quarter or half hour, for two days—allow it to settle, and 'tis fit to dye cotton yarn the fairest blue that is.

These proportions are for a vat of about 150 gallons.

Damp in Wells.—As a number of accidents have been reported in the newspapers of late, concerning persons who have perished in wells, by the damp or fixed air—

The following cheap and easy method of purifying the air has been communicated by Dr. Rose of Lancaster: Take one peck of unslacked lime, put it into an open box or bucket, pour on water sufficient to slacken the lime, and while in a state of fermentation, let it down into the well; in a few minutes it will purify the air so that there will be no danger in going down afterwards.

New Invention.—A saw mill for the purpose of sawing plank, &c. in a circular form, has just commenced its operation in Buckstown, Massachusetts, and is found to answer the most sanguine expectations of the inventor. Its principal use will be experienced in the manufacture of fellows for wheels, where a great abridgment of manual labour must take place, as the mill will turn out four hundred in the course of a day.

The remains of the late Gen. ANTHONY WAYNE, which had been deposited in the neighbourhood of Lake Erie, have been removed by Isaac Wayne, esq. the son of that illustrious Pennsylvanian, to Rancor Church in Chester county. Our readers will recollect, that the Pennsylvania Society of Cincinnati, at their meeting on the fourth of July last, appropriated the sum of \$200 dollars, for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory, under the direction of Col. Johnson, Maj. Jackson, and Mr. Binney.—(Poulson.

By the last statement we received of the amount of the national debt of England, it appeared to be the enormous sum of 660,000,000 pounds sterling. In order to form some idea of this mass of money, let us suppose it laid down in a direct line of guineas close to each other, it would extend upwards of 12,000 miles!! Change it into shillings and arrange them in a similar manner, and it would be sufficiently long to reach eleven times round the earth, and would require two hundred and ten thousand horses to draw it, allowing each a thousand weight.—*Mer. Adv.*

It is a notorious truth, that a majority of the British House of Commons is elected by less than fifteen thousand electors, though the population of that country is estimated at nine millions! It is also a curious fact, that in about thirty of their borough towns, Protestant Dissenters are deprived of a voice in the Election of their Representatives, though they are deemed capable of being elected Members of Parliament for the very places at which they are disqualified to vote. What consistency! What representation.—*Raleigh Register.*

Sixty-seven persons, representatives of the people in the British parliament, receive annually from government the enormous sum of 178,784 pounds sterling, or 771,600 dollars. The different perquisites will probably increase the amount to at least one million—which, divided among sixty-seven persons, is for each person, on the average, fifteen thousand dollars.

The aggregate is about half the amount of the annual payments made by the government to the Representatives of the People!

Of the sum above stated, the following persons directly receive the several sums annexed to their names—the crumbs of office are even more enormously valuable:

George Rose, per annum,	\$ 35,000
George Canning,	26,640
Lord Castlereagh,	26,640
S. Percival,	39,000
Sir William Scott,	22,921
Sir Arthur Wellesley,	30,080
Lord Robert Seymour,	59,090
Right Honourable John Foster,	33,745

All of the above are for civil employments only.—(Balt. E. Post.

Owyhee.—We have heard many particulars of the progress towards civilization, and the adoption of European (or American) customs and arts in the much talked of Sandwich Islands in the Pacific Ocean. To Americans, more than any others, are these islands indebted for instruction in those arts and improvements. Tanama, chief of Owyhee, has subjected to his codes and dominions the whole Archipelago in the neighbourhood of Owyhee. He employs numbers of Americans, Englishmen and Frenchmen in extending his projects of trade and conquest; in exploring the earth; and in the manufacture of implements of industry and war. He has, we learn, a marine of some nine or ten vessels, which have visited China and Landrones, and some of them the dependencies of Japan; and he intended soon to navigate the coasts of Mexico, Peru and Chili.—(Lon. pap.

The annual conference of the methodists held this year at Manchester terminated on Thursday, 259 preachers attended. Actual increase of members during the past year, 14,200.—6,200 in England and Ireland, and 8000 in America. The number of preachers received at conference, after the four probationary years, exclusive of those in the districts, was 20; and the number of the new chapels opened since last conference, is stated to be considerable. *Ibid. Sept. 2.*

In England lately, a field preacher, who had been a printer, observed in his natal harangue, that "youth might be compared to a comma, manhood to a semicolon, old age to a colon: to which death puts a period."

The Two Jews.—Two old Jews, who go about London dealing in old clothes, passing by a gentleman's stables, were so fascinated by a couple of Jackies belonging to two postillions, that they could not resist the temptation of adding them to their stock in trade. While they were secreting their prize, the owners came from a public house, where they had been drinking a pot of porter, and saw the whole transaction. They rushed out, seized the Israelites, locked them in the stable, and went in quest of certain things which promised better sport than a prosecution.

They returned, tied the two Jews face to face, and matted together their two beards smeared with warm shoemakers wax. As soon as the wax was cold, and a sufficient number of spectators had gathered together to view this fraternal Jewish hug, the postillions at intervals applied a few pinches of snuff, which caused such a concussion of noses and such a sneezing and sputtering in each other's faces that while it inflicted the severest punishment on the thieves, the spectators were highly pleased with this specimen of their distributive justice.—(Lon. pap.

Lottery Quiz.—A lottery office keeper in Charleston, informs the people, that 12000 dollars may be had for nothing, which he demonstrates in this manner: with the ticket first purchased you may draw such a prize as will cover the original loss and obtain another, with which you may draw the 12,000 dollars. Such an event is possible.

In a Chillicothe paper the "Salt-Lick Races" are advertised to commence on the 19th October—1st day, 3 mile heats for

40 bushels of salt—2d day, 2 mile heats, for 20 bushels of salt, &c.—Those who have a relish for high seasoned sport, will doubtless be gratified on this occasion! *[T. True Amer.*

Portraits are so much the rage, that the print shops exhibit a portrait of capt. Barclay walking. This reminds us of a gentleman who desired to be painted reading aloud.

From the Herald of Gospel Liberty, published at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, May 26, 1809.

EXTRAORDINARY BAPTISM.
The following singular circumstance concerning Baptism, was related to the editor by Elder Philip Slead, of Swansey, Massachusetts:

He mentioned that in the month of April last, eleven people wished to be baptized; accordingly the church met to hear their reason in the hope in Christ. After hearing them, and receiving an evidence that they had passed from death to life, he, with the eleven, the church, and the assembly, went to the place of baptizing, the river's side, where the prayer was wont to be made, in order to attend to the command of Christ. He observed to me, that it was an uncommon windy day. The wind blew so hard, that the men held their hats, lest they should be blown off. The waves ran high, and broke over near the shore. He thought there would be some difficulty in baptizing, as there were several women as well as men to be baptized. He asked them if they felt strong to follow the Lord as the state of the water then was?—They all chose to be baptized at that time—After singing and praying there was a calm. The wind ceased; the sea was almost entirely calm; only little motion of the water could be seen. The sight brought an awful solemnity on the multitude who stood around, who were witnesses of what then took place. The first person baptized, came out of the water singing.

O, how happy are they, who their Saviour obey.

The next sung the same, and after the last was baptized, the Elder wished all the brethren to join with him to sing the hymn—They all sung; and before they had done, the wind blew, the waves rose as high as they had before. Some who had doubted the propriety of this kind of baptism, after seeing what had taken place, acknowledged that they believed it was of God; for he had even restrained the wind and sea while his children were submitting to him, who were baptized in the river Jordan, as an example to all his followers. Several at that time felt their need of a part in him who has all power in heaven and in earth.

TRAGICAL EVENT.

We have to record a most melancholy circumstance which occurred a few days ago at Sharon, in this county, [Schoharie.]

A young man, son of a widow Austin, in attempting to drive a bull from an enclosure into which he had broken, was obliged to beat the stubborn animal severely before he would quit the field. The next day the young man went to the field to repair the breach in the fence, the bull no sooner saw him than he began to excite the sand with his feet, roar and make towards him; the young man made an effort to drive him back, but without effect, the enraged animal with his horns tore his intestines from his body, and then placed himself directly over the mangled victim, and viewed him with indignant satisfaction, as if conscious of past injury and present revenge; nor was it in the power of numbers who came to assist the young man, to stir the brute from his position; the body was taken from under him, and the bull shot before he could be removed.

American Herald.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

SLOW AND SURE.
In planning expeditions against the foe, Our Minister's are ever sure, though slow, Each expedition meets a common fate, Slow to depart, and sure—to be too late. London, July 28.

MATTER.

Gold beaters afford us the means of demonstrating the minute divisibility of matter; they can spread a grain of gold in a leaf containing fifty square inches, which leaf may be readily divided into 500,000 parts, each visible to the naked eye. The natural divisions of matter are, however, far more surprisingly minute; there are more animals in the melt of a single codfish than men of the whole earth. It is said that a single grain of sand is larger than four millions of those animals; yet each of them possesses a heart, stomach, bowels, muscles, nerves, veins, glands, tendons, &c. It has been calculated that a particle of the blood of one of these animals, is as much smaller than a globe one tenth of an inch in diameter, as that globe is smaller than the whole earth. *London Paper.*

ENGLISH ELECTIONEERING.

FROM A TOUR IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

By the Rev. John Evans.

My friend and I now seriously set our faces homeward, taking the stage for London, we first came to the little town of Stockbridge, a borough which sir Richard Steele formerly represented in parliament. A curious incident is related respecting his being chosen at this place. He carried his election by sticking a large apple full of guineas, and declaring it should be the prize of that man whose wife should be the first brought to bed after that day nine months. This merry offer procured him the interest of all the ladies, who, it is said, commemorate sir Richards boun-

ty to this day, and once made a vigorous effort to procure a standing order of the corporation, that no man should be received as a candidate who did not offer himself on the same terms. The town has some good inns, and is thought to contain the best wheelwrights and carpenters in the country.

JOHNSON & WARNER,
Have just received from London an assortment of

REEVES' BEST WATER COLOURS,
In boxes,

Of one, two, three and four rows:
ALSO IN SINGLE CAKES,

A variety of inferior Colours in drops, cakes, &c. Boxes from 37 1-2 to \$ 1 75 cents per box. Common Lead Ink Stands, Loggerhead and small pewter do.

Ebony do. of different patterns, Lignum Vitæ Sand Boxes, Japan, do. do. Glass, do. do.

Wise's Patent Steel Pens, India Rubber, Best Lead pencils,

Pounce Boxes and Pounce, Camel Hair Pencils,

Camp Desks of various sizes and patterns, Parchment, Sealing Wax, Wafers, &c.

THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE LITTLE'S KENTUCKY LAW.

A variety of Pocket Memorandum Books, a general assortment of Blank Books of the best quality, Paper of all kinds constantly on hand.

J. & W. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED, Murray's English Reader,

Introduction, Sequel to do,

Grammar, large and small, Spelling Book, Exercises and Key,

And many other useful School Books. Just Published, and for Sale as above, JOHNSON AND WARNER'S KENTUCKY

ALMANAC,

For 1810.

N. B. Country Merchants are requested to visit the store. They will certainly find it their interest to get their books and stationery at Lexington in preference to importing them from Philadelphia, New-York or Baltimore.

Lexington, Ky. Sept. 16. 1809.

NEW GOODS.

DAVID WILLIAMSON has (in addition to his former assortment) just received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of good and fashionable Merchandise,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons. It will be sold unusually low.

Lexington, Sept. 1. 1809.

To the Public.

THE subscriber having opened a shop on the corner of Limestone and Water-streets; where he does all kinds of WHITSMITH'S WORK,

hopes from his knowledge and attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

All sorts of plain and ornamental Railings, Grates, Iron Doors, for fire proof buildings, Screws of different kinds, and Smith's work in general, executed with neatness and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. A journeyman and two apprentices wanting to the above business.

Thomas Studman.

June 1809.

MILLER'S INN.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of returning his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage. He has in several improvements to his former buildings, which render them as large and commodious as any in the state. He has on hand a good assortment of liquor, and will at all times use every exertion to furnish his house and stable with every thing necessary to the prompt and agreeable accommodation of those who may think proper to call on him. By punctual and personal attention to every department of his business, he hopes to merit a continuance of public patronage.

Richmond, Kentucky, August 18 h. 1809.

NEW GOODS.

JEREMIAH NEAVE

Has just received an additional assortment of DRY GOODS.

Also, a fresh supply of GROCERIES.

BRANDIES, Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Glafs and Queens Ware, Rhode-Island Cheese, Almonds and Raisins, Imperial, Hyfon, Young Hyfon and Hyfon Skin Teas, White and Brown Havannah Sugars, Currier's Oil and Knives, prime Calf Skins and Boot Legs, Spanish and Bengal Indigo of superior quality, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glafs, an assortment of Drugs, &c. &c. which will be sold on reasonable terms.

A regular supply of Prime Cotton, Wanted, a quantity of Wool, Country Thread, &c. October 21.

Strayed from the subscriber, living in Georgetown, about the last of April, a pair of twin steers, three years old, brindle and white, their horns turn upwards toward the points; there is very little difference to be observed between them except one is a darker brindle than the other. Any person giving information of said steers, so that I get them again, shall be generously rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid by

Saml. Shepard.

Georgetown, 19th July, 1809.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, BRADFORD'S KENTUCKY

ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord 1810;

CONTAINING,

The Lunations, Conjunctions and Eclipses; judgment of the weather; remarkable days and nights, together with useful tables and recipes, and a great variety of entertaining pieces, in prose, and verse.

FOR SALE.

A subscriber, believing that his well known Horse WHIP is the best runner in the Western country, does therefore offer to run him against any horse, mare or gelding, for two, three, four or five hundred pounds, agreeably to the Lexington Jockey Club rules, any distance from six hundred yards to four miles. Any person inclinable to make a match may have an opportunity by applying (within a short time) to the subscriber, living in Green county, near Greensburg. Should the subscriber not make a match, he will SELL said horse. He may be seen, and the terms known, by applying as above.

WILLIAM B. COOKE.

Nov. 4, 1809.

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NEW BOOK STORE.

JOSEPH PARKER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKSELLER.

Wood Street, corner of Fourth, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH PARKER has obtained from Messrs. Wm. P. Ferrand & Co. and Messrs. Hopkins and Earle, of Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of Law, Miscellaneous, and School Books, comprising all the new works of each kind, all the important standard authors in science and general literature, together with a complete assortment of Greek and Latin classics, and school books of every description. Paper, quills, pencils and other stationery as above. The whole of which is intended for the supply of Bookstores, circulating Libraries and schools, through the western country, & will be furnished at the Philadelphia prices, with the addition of only four dollars per cwt. the lowest carriage price.

September 12, 1809.

N. B. J. Parker has made such arrangements with the houses of Wm. P. Ferrand and Co. and Hopkins and Earle, that he will regularly receive from them all their own and other new publications, as well as all new imported books; and, through them, will be enabled promptly to supply all orders for particular books.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE BOOK STORE OF

JOSEPH PARKER,

In Wood-Street, corner of Fourth-Street, PITTSBURGH,

THE HISTORY OF

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST;

BY JOSEPH MILNER, M. A.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

Volume first contains the three first centuries.

The History of the Christian Religion is constructed on a new plan, of which the author, in his introduction, gives us the following account:

"It is certain that, from our Saviour's time to the present, there have ever been persons whose dispositions and lives have been formed by the rules of the New Testament; men who have been real, not merely nominal christians, who believed the doctrines of the gospel, loved them because of their divine excellency, and suffered gladly 'the loss of all things, that they might win Christ, and be found in him.'"

The Christian Observer, in a very elaborate review of this work, after commenting on the author's piety, his firm reliance and

and future hopes in the gospel, and the manifestations of his interest in the welfare of his fellow creatures, thus concludes:

"On the whole, we do not hesitate confidently and earnestly to recommend this history as a valuable addition to the library of every christian; as a work in which instruction is happily blended with interesting narrative; which the young may be allured to read for the entertainment it affords, and which the advanced christian will prize for the edification he may derive from it. The pious author has already entered into his relict, and is enjoying the fruit of his labours in a better world; but, tho' dead, he yet speaketh, and we have no doubt will continue to speak to the improvement, comfort, and everlasting benefit of thousands."

LECTURES

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